FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10, 1861.

The Points of Concentration of Troops.

There are at present two points in the country on which public attention is anxiously fixed, because the Federal Government and the Secessionists are rapidly concentrating troops and munitions of war at or near those points.

The first of these points, and the one where the military preparations are the most formi-dable, is Washington City and its environs, including Alexandria, Annapolis, Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and other places, extending as far southward as Norfolk and Richmond.

While the Federal Government is concent ing troops and strengthening its positions in Washington City and Maryland, the secession forces appear to be gathering and consolidating at various points in Virginia, with a view to meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the Virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the Virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the Virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the Virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the Virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the Virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel any invasion of her soil by the virginia and North Carolina also under block-meet and repel hostile encounter in that quarter cannot be long

West, is Cairo, in Illinois, situated at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, where the United States Government has established a regular and permanent camp, and where it is steadily concentrating troops and warlike stores. secessionists are collecting troops and stationing them at Memphis, in Tennessee, at Columbus and Paducah, in Kentucky, and at other points

in the country opposite Gaire. At present there does not seem to be any immediate danger of an outbreak in that quarter; yet these movements seem to be so connected with the navigation of the Ohlo and Mississippi, that bloody collisions may suddenly occur.

Precent Attitude of the Border Slave States,

Virginia, Tennessee and Arkaneas may now be added to the seven original secoded States, making ten in all. North Carolina may also be added to the list, as her Legislature has passed an act for a State Convention to be held on the 20th inst , which will doubtless pass an ordinance of secession. So that the majority of the people in eleven States may now be regarded as having placed themselves in an attitude of revolutionary resistance to the authority of the Federal Government.

In regard to the remaining Slave States, Delaware will doubtless prove leyal to the Government and the Union, and we hope and believe that a decided majority of the people of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri will also stand by the Union. In each of them there is a strong Union sentiment, which we think will prevent their secession, and cause them to maintain, as far as possible, a neutral position in the pending contest between the Federal Government and the people of the States in arms against its authority.

In relation to Western Virginia, it may be said that the Union feeling is strongly in the secendency. Fourteen counties in that region have already appointed delegates to a Union Convention which is to meet in Whee ing on Monday next, the 13th inst. We cannot but cherish the hope that the majority of the per ple in Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and West ern Virginia will prove loyal to the Constitu tion and the Union.

Bad Luck

The Seventh Regiment of Ohlo Volunteers was organized at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland. Senator Ganvield had some military aspirations, and it was thought that, by combining certain companies in that Regiment, he might be made Colonel. When the time came for the election of Regimental officers E. B. TYLER was unanimously elected; the Regiment having decided to vote for no man who was not upon the roll as a member of it. For informality, the election was set aside, and the Regiment ordered to Camp Jackson, and from thence to Camp Dannison. It was quartered here on Sun. day night last, and went down to Camp DENNISON on Monday morning. While here, Senators Monnos and Garriero were very attentive to the command, and did the agreeable to the men in Camp Jackson, on Sunday evening. Since the arrival of the Regiment at Camp Dennison, it has held another election, which resulted as follows: E. B. TYLER, 580; J. A. GARFIELD,243. Thus the Portage Senator was defeated a second time. We advise Mr. Gar-FIRED to volunteer and enter the ranks with the boys, and take his chance for promotion. It is impossible for all to carry swords who are anxious to do so, but there will be abundant opportunity for men of capacity to advance from the ranks. Go in, Senator.

Hunt Down the Thieves.

The contractors for supplying armies with provisions and clothing have always been the peat of the service.—Washington and Jackson were more perplexed, disheartened and exasperated, by the thleving propensities of contractors than by the operations of hostils forces. The flower of the English army perished in the Orimea through the negligence of contractors, the incapacity of officers, and the insidequacy of the system—known as red topelsm—of providing for troops. It was to have been expected that the contractors would have a rich harvest in the harry and confusion of organizing the volunteer army for the support of the Government.—This expectation has not been disappointed. There has been extensive swinding. We are now through the worst of the preliminaries. Henceforth their will be time and opportunity to look sharply after the thieves. Let them be hunted down, exposed and punished.

We find the above in the Cincinnati Co. cial of yesterday. As the editors of that paper are very knowing persons, it is to be presumed they understand what they are talking about .-We beg leave to suggest, however, that the Commercial should specifically name the ica. "thieves," and thus relieve honest men, few though they be, who may happen to have obtained contracts connected with the feeding and equipment of the Ohio Volunteers. The contractors are certainly not all thieves; at least we hope not.

IIT It is estimated that in the North-western Government under the call of the President of stealings." The Harrisburg Union thus exthe 15th April. Of this immense number, but presses itself : a limited portion could be accepted under the call. The fact, however, is suggestive of the ardent attachment of the people of the Northwest to the Federal Union, and their determina-

Thursday, that the First and Second Regiments of Ohio Volunteers were treated very shabbily in that city on the 5th instant. Entering Philadelphia, they were taken to a place in the suburbs known as Suffelk Park, where, without accomodations, and the rain falling heavily, the

were left without food, although they had had none from morning, "until wagons were sent to the city for provisions, dependent upon the hospitality of those resident in the neighborhood. The Press comments with severity on the treat-ment of our volunteers, which it charges to the neglect and inconsideration of those who are entrusted by the Government with their comfort." The causes for such complaints ought to be removed by the promot discharge of those officers who neglect their duty.

Circular to the Collectors of Customs in North Western States.

The following document was received at the office of the Surveyor of Customs in this city, yesterday :- Cin. Com.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 2d, 1861. On the 19th of April, 1861, the President the United States by proclamation declared the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Ala bama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, under blockade; and on the 27th of the same month, by another proclamation declared the ports of Virginia and North Carolina also under blockare frequently made to furnish arms, muniti ostponed.

Of war, provisions and other supplies to persons and partier in those States in open insurgreat importance in the eyes of the people in the rection against the Constitutional author

It becomes my duty, therefore, to instrucyou to cause a careful examination to be made of the manifests of all steam or other vessels. departing from your port, with cargoes whose ultimate destination you have satisfactory reason to believe is under the control of such in-As an offset to these preparations at Cairo, the surrectional parties, and to compare the same with the cargo on board; and if any such manifest be found to embrace any articles of the description before mentioned, or any such ar-ticles be found to constitute part of the cargo, you will take all necessary and proper measure to prevent the departure of the vessel, and to detain the same in your custody until all such articles be removed therefrom, and for further

Proceedings according to law.

You will also make a careful examination of all flat boats and other water craft without manifest, and of railroad cars and other vehicles arriving at or leaving your port, laden with merchandise the ultimate destination of which on have good reason to believe is for any por or place under insurrectionary control; and it arms, munitions of war, provisions, or other supplies are found having such destination, you will seize and detain the same to await the proper legal proceedings for confiscation or for-feiture.

In carrying out these instructions, you will bear in mind that all persons or parties in armed insurrection against the Union, however such ersons or parties may be organized or named, are engaged in levying war against the United States, and that all persons furnishing to such surgents arms, munitions of war, provisions or other supplies, are giving them aid and comfort, and so guilty of treason within the terms of the second section of the third article of the Constitution; and you will therefore use your ntmost vigilance and endeavors to prevent the obibited shipments, and to detect and bring to punishment all who are in any way concerned in furnishing to such insurgents any of the arties aboved described.

You will, however, on the other hand, b careful not to interrupt, vexationally or beyond scessity, by unwarranted or protracted deten tions and examinations, the regular and lawfu ommerce of your port.

You will report forthwith whether any, and if any, what additional measures may be necessary in your judgment to carry into full effect the foregoing directions; and you will report to this Department from time to time your action under these instructions.

S. P. CHASE. SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS, Cincinnati, O.

The Action of Tennessee

In addition to the act of the General Assen bly of the State of Tennessee, seceding from the Federal Union, subject, however, to the ratification by a vote of the people of the State, to be taken at an election to be held on the 8th of June, the following temporary Convention and Military League has been entered into between bill before the Judiciary committee would be considered as a reading of the bill. that State and the Confederate States: CONVENTION BETWEEN THE STATE OF TENNESSES

The State of Tennessee, looking to a speedy admission into the Confederacy established the Confederate States of America, in accor once with the Constitution for the provision overnment of said States, enters into the fol lowing temporary Convention, Agreement and Military League, with the Confederate States Military League, with the Consisting exigencies affecting the common rights, interests and safety of said States, and said Confederacy.

nember of said Confederacy, according to the constitution of both powers, the whole military and military ores and military force and military operations, offensive and de-fensive, of said State, in the impending conflict with the United States, shall be under the chief control and direction of the President of the Confederate States, upon the same basis, prin-ciples and footing as if said State were now, and during the interval, a member of said Confede racy; said force, together with that of the Confederate States, to be employed for the commo

SECOND—The State of Tennessee will, upon becoming a member of said Confederacy under the permanent Constitution of said Confederate States, if the same shall occur, turn over to be limited to six months imprisonment, which aid Confederate States all the public property equired from the United States, on the same terms, and in the same manner, as the other States of said Confederacy have done in like

THIRD-Whatever expenditures of money, any, the said State of Tennessee shall make be-tore she becomes a member of said Confederacy, shall be met and provided for by the Confeder-This Convention, entered into and agreed

the city of Nashville, Tennessee, on the seventh day of May, A. D., 1861, by Henry W. Hilliard, the duly authorized commissioner to act in the matter of the Confederate States, and Gustavus A. Henry, Archibald O. W. Totte and Washington Barrow, Commissioners duly authorized to act in like manner for the State of Tennessee—the whole subject to the approval and ratification of the proper authorities of

both Governments respectively.

In testimony whereof the parties aforesaid have herewith set their hands and seals, the day and year aforesaid, in duplicate originals. HENRY W. HILLIARD, [SEAL.

GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, [S. A. O. W. TOTTEN, [S. WASHINGTON BARROW, [S. Commic stoners on the part of Ten SEAL SEAL

Speculating on the War,

Some of the Pennsylvania papers are already hinting that parties in that State, who affect States alone, nearly three hundred thousand an extraordinary patriotism, and are rampant volunteers have tendered their services to the for war, have only in view the "pickings and

"Within a day or two revelations of an "Within a day or two revelations of an astometing nature have been made, which go to show that unprincipled men are turning the whole affair into a grand speculation, and a legislative investigation is freely talked of. We are told that the contractors who are now engaged in Philadelphia in getting up clothing for the army have turned the whole operation into are told that the contractors who are now engaged in Philadelphia in getting up clothing for the army have turned the whole operation into a grand speculation, and are making a nice and speculation, and are making a nice thing of it. It is said that they charge the State for each military coat made \$2.25, while they pay the women who do the work only seventy cents. Hundreds of women who are wealthy, we also direct the attention of our exchanges. The Select committee, appointed under the whole operation into a grand speculation, and are making a nice which was ordered to be published in the official report of the House:

The Select committee, appointed under the women who do the work only seventy cents. Hundreds of women who are wealthy, have volunteered to make up these garments without pay, and yet for every one that is turned in somebody receives two dollars and twenty-five connected with organizing volunteers in almost every locality in the State.

Mr. CHASE presented the memorial of Mr. Vogelsang and others, of Stark county, against the further immigration of colored people

Mr. GARPIELD, from the select committee to which was referred, reported that a majority of the House:

The Select committee, appointed under the women who do the work only seventy cents. Hundreds of women who are wealthy, have volunteered to make up these garments without pay, and yet for every one that is turned in semebody receives two dollars and twenty-five counts. The same may be said of everything falsely as to the charge alleged against Dr. King received money for certifying falsely as to the charge alleged against Dr. King received money for certifying falsely as to the charge alleged against Dr. King received money for certifying falsely as to the charge alleged against Dr. King received money for certifying falsely as to the charge alleged against Dr. King received money for certifying falsely as to the charge alleged against Dr. Stored money for certifying falsely as to the charge alleged against Dr. Stored money for certifyi

The Tribune relates, editorially, a thrilling neident of the recent expedition of the Massa-busetts soldiers from Annapolis to Washington. Coming upon a break in the railway track, they discovered one of the rails to be missing. Under these debilitating circumstances, "a Massachusetta man rose to the emergency. "With eyes sharpened by use he surveyed the ground, considered probabilities, and weighed chances. Then, with an instinct as uncering as that of an Indian who reads in the turning of a leaf the passage of a foe, he made his way to a deep stream, at some distance, examined its banks, and stripped. Three times he plunged to the bottom, and the third time brought up the missing rail." We want that soldier's name. A human being capable of the degree of sub-aqueous bulging implied by that Titanic achievement deserves particular and honorable mention—N. Y. World.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

ADJOURNED SESSION IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, May 9, 1861. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SCHLEICH, from the select committee to whom it was referred, reported back H. B. 501-Relating to the Volunteer Militia, being the Staff Officer bill, with two amendments, and The amended its passage.

The amendments restore the rank of Division Judge Advocate to Colonel, and replace the Medical Director with rank of Lieutenant Co-

onel, which was struck out of the bill by the A . SCHLEICH said the Major General says that the Medical Director is as necessary as the head of the Engineering Corps. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill

was passed, under a suspension of the rulesyear 25, nays 0.
Mr. SCHLEICH, from the same committee, recommended the concurrence of the Senate in House amendments to the Seven Regiment

There was a large discussion as to what the

Statutes, recommending the passage of the

bill really provides, and a motion to refer the bill, with pending amendments, to the Judiciary committee, finally prevailed.

Mr. FERGUSON, from a select committee, reported back H. B. 457-Concerning the purase by the State of Swan & Critchfield's

The question recurring upon the third read ing of the bill, it was not agreed to-yeas 12, nays 17.

Those who voted in the affirmative were

Messrs, Breck, Collins, Cummins, Eason, Ferguson, Foster, Harrison. Holmes, Monroe, Morse, Orr and Parisb-12. Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Brewer, Bonar, Glass, Harsh, Jones, Laskey, McCall, Moore, Newman, Perrill, Potts, Pot-

win, Ready, Schleich, Smith, Sprague and Mr. GARFIELD said, that in order to ac om modate some of the absent friends of the measure, not because he was at all in favor of it, he would move to reconsider the vote by which the bill to purchase Swan and Critch-field's Statutes was lost, and that the motion be

laid on the table
Mr. HARRISON said of the bill that the
prevalent spirit is "millions for defense, but not The motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill was laid on the table—yeas 16, nays 14.

The President announced his intention to sign

the bill to lease the public works.

The question was raised whether it had been By reference to the journal, it was shown there was no evidence that the bill was read a

Mr. JONES moved that the journal be corread a third time.

Mr. GARFIELD said the Clerk informed him that the bill had not been read a third time.

The Chief Clerk was absent on the sick list at the time of the passage of the bill. Mr. HARRISON wanted to know how he rould make the journal show it had been read a third time, when it had not. Mr. PERRILL said the bill had been

twice before it went to the commit Whole, where it was read twice. Mr. HARRISON asked if the reading of The motion to correct the journal was agree

Mr. JONES, from the Judiciary committee reported back H. B. No. 377—Amending the Road and Highway law, recommending its pas-sage. Bill read a third time and passed. It amends the section concerning the election of

Mr. GARFIELD, from the committee Universities and Colleges, reported back the memorial from the Ohio University concerning ertain lands and recommended the appointmen of a committee to examine and report upon the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, May 9, 1861.

The House resumed the consideration of H

B. 506—Relative to articles contraband of wac. The amendments of Mr. Krum and Mr. Da Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, offered an amend-

was agreed to.
Mr. PARSONS offered an amend ment pro

viding that no private residence of a citizen shall be searched, unless upon an affidavit de-scribing the place to be searched, and the ar-ticle proposed to be sought—which was agreed

Mr. HILLS moved to amend by providing Mr. Parties and the state of th

The amendments reported by the committee were agreed to.

Mr. FLAGG offered an amendment changing

the phraseology, so as to prevent delays in the re-delivery of property, which was agreed to.

Also, one providing that any goods seized shall be surrendered on a proper demand from a United States officer. duly authorized, which

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, moved an amend ment applying to goods shipped, or to be ship-ped from this State, which was adopted. Mr. DEVORE offered an amendment providing for the sale of the perishable articles

hich was agreed to.

Mr. CONVERSE moved to amend by making the sheriff or his deputy of the proper county the inspector.
Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, offered an amend ment providing that, in case of resistance, the inspector shall have authority to call out

the power of the county, which was agreed to.

The smendment of Mr. Converse was disagreed to-yeas 26, pays 50

Mr. CONVERSE moved to amend by proviing that the inspector shall be appointed by the nays 52. Mr. FLAGG moved to amend by authorizing

the Governor to remove the inspector, which The bill was then read a third time and pas

ed-yeas 83, nays 1.

Mr. CHASE presented the memorial of Mr.

kus, Rev. W. Jenkins, and Dr. Kinsell, o kus, Rev. W. Jenkins, and Dr. Kinsell, officers
of the Penitentiary, and also Hon. A. L. Ready,
of the Senate, Dr. Flowers, and Mrs. Janney, of
Columbus, persons supposed to be acquainted
with whatever facts or suspicious might exist in
the case, and that the committee not only do not
find any evidence to convict Dr. Kinsell of criminality as inality or even impropriety, but they find from the testimony of each and every witness, that Dr. Kiusell stands entirely exonerated from the charges reported against him, and from any suspicion whatever of improper or disbonorable conduct. The committee fully acquit him of every shadow of complicity with any corrupt conduct whatever, in the case; and ask that this

report, in justice to the accused, may be published with the daily proceedings of this House, and that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

ROBERT McCUNE, JOSEPH BRUFF, B. W. CARLISLE, ISAAC WELSH, The Senate's amendments to H. B. 501-Trovide for certain officers in the Active Milit

of Ohio—were taken up, when
Mr. FLAGG advocated these amendments, as
important to the officering of the system.
Mr. HILLS opposed the same, especially that
which provides for the Medical Director.
Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, said he had moved
to strike this from the bill, when before the

House; but on reflection he was disposed to support the amendment; and he hoped no gen-tleman in the House would apply for the post of Medical Director, or any other office provided or in the bill. Mr. BALDWIN demanded a division of

question on the several amendments, and op-posed that providing for a Medical Director-Mr. HILLS said that he had an unpleasant duty to perform. That he did not expect to so soon see the fulfillment of his suspicion aroused at the seal manifested on this floor for the appointments provided for in this bill. He had said and now would repeat, that had the framers of the Constitution been able to have looked down to this period in our history, they would have added to that clause where no member of the Legislature shall be appointed to any office created, or the emoluments of which are increased during his term as member, so as to preclude their appointment to a military as well

as civil position, created by their votes. This, said he, is all I care to say.

Mr. SLUSSER favored the amendment providing for the Medical Director, on the principle of economy, if that alone. Such an officer could not only make the proper preparations for and direct the medical treatment of the army, but he would save money for the service. Mr. DAVIS said he had opposed this office, but on examining the subject he was satisfied it ought to be provided for, on the principle that every important department should have a

Mr. BALDWIN withdrew his opposition, a he understood that a petition was now circula-ting in the House, asking that his friend, Mr. Scott, of Warren, be appointed that Medical Director. He could not think of standing in the way of a gentleman who had opposed the measure, and was now ready to take office un-

Dr. SCOTT said, if a petition was circulating n the House in his behalf, it was without his knowledge or consent, and for the satisfaction of the gentleman from Mahoning, he would say should the Governor, for his superior merit and skill in the medical profession, award him the position of Medical Director, he would resign, and he hoped the legal gentlemen in this House, who were making efforts to obtain the positi of Judge Advocate in the army, would take the same position as to appointments made under any law passed by this General Assembly. He knew there was much eminent talent in both professions in the House, but he thought it ought not to be brought into requisition under any law passed by the influence of that talent He claimed in a jocose way, that notwithstanding the legal talent of the House, even of highes order, themedicaltalent had nothing to fear from comparison.

The debate was continued in this jocular way for some time the to the great amusemen of the House and lobbies. This amendment was then adopted-year 59

The second amendment was agreed to-year 66, nays 10. S. B. 317-To provide for the appointment of first, second, and third times, and passed—year from May 9 till June 4, and the pending amend

75, gays 0. S. B. 314-Making partial appropriations for the Public Works-was read the first and sec ond times, and referred to the committee or The Senate's amendments to H. B. 426—Rel-ative to an agent to the World's Fair, were re-

ferred to the committee on Agriculture. On motion of Mr. PLANTS, the Senate Constitutional amendments, relative to the annual sessions of the Legislature, were indefinisely postponed.

The House agreed to the Senate's amendments to H. B. 495—Relative to Home Guards

Greene county—yeas 62, nays 10.
On motion of Mr. CONVERSE, the Hous ook up the resolution relative to a recess on to nent to adjourn sine die on Monday next. Mr. WOODS moved that the House adjour

which was disagreed to—yeas 13, neay 45.

Mr. DEVORE moved to amend by taking recess from Monday next till the 4th of June.

Mr. PLANTS said he was for a sine die ad ournment; believing there was no necessity for returning. If a recess was taken, the 4th of June is too early to return. He was for a sine die adjournment first, and next a recess from about Monday till some time in July. Mr. HUGHES supported Mr. Devore's amend

nent as the most suitable.

Mr. CONVERSE was in favor of a recess to lay as the most proper and suitable.

Mr. FLAGG reminded the House that sever al bills were now pending that could not be acted upon if this resolution carried. Mr. McCUNE moved that the House adjourn

IN SENATE.

which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, May 10, 1861. The minutes of yesterday were read and ag

H. B. No. 506, being the bill to authorize th ppointment of Inspectors of goods to prevent he transportation of articles contraband of war through or from Ohio. The bill was read a second time, by title, and referred to the Judi-

REPORT FROM A SELECT COMMITTEE. Mr. COLLINS, from the Select committee to whom it was referred, recommended the bassage of S. B. 316—For the further protection of ducks and geese in certain Lake counties. The bill was read a third time and passed yeas 18. nays 6. Mr. PARISH, from the second Committee of Conference on the bird and game bill, (S. B. No. 12,) reported in favor of agreeing to sev-eral House amendments to the bill, and to amend other amendments—and that said amend-

ments be agreed to by both Houses.

The material amendment is that no person shall, without permission, go into the premises of other parties to net Virginia partridges or quails. Agreed to-yeas 19, nays 8.

Mr JONES, from the Judiciary committee amendments, which were agreed to, when the bill as amended was passed. The effect of the Senate amendment to the bill, as amended by the House, is to authorize the Governor to supply any future requisition from the President from the Nine Regiments mustered into State service from organized companies not now assigne

Mr. COLLINS, from the Railroad commit-ice, reported back the Senate Railroad Commis-sioners bill, No. 279—with a recommendation to strike out all after the enacting pass the bill. The title was amended to read "To provide for reports from Railroad Companies." The bill was read a third time and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, May 10, 1861.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Trimble Mr. McCUNE offered a resolution, granting the use of this Hall to the Board of Medica Examiners, for this evening, after adjournme and to morrow morning, before meeting House, for examination of candidates of

House, for examination of candidates of appointment to the office of Surgeon.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, objected, on the
ground that the Senate should furnish their
Hall for the purpose; the House having already
furnished it once, when the sergeants and pages
of the House had been detailed for attendance
at that time, and those of the Senate ought
now to take their turn.

The resolution was adopted

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. STUBBS offered a joint resolution providing for a sine die adjournment on Monday next, which was laid on the table. Senate Bill 312—To authorize 8 per cent. Interst on contract-was read the second time and referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. BURR, from the committee on Finance,

payment of costs adjudged against the State—with certain amendments, which were agreed to, when the bill was read a third time. Mr. KRUM, from the committe on Agriculture, reported back H. B. 426-Relating to a

Commissioner to the World's Fair-with the ending amendment of the Senate, and recommended that the House disagree to the Senate's Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the subject on the table, which was disagreed to. The question then turned on agreeing to the Senate's amend-

ments, when they were disagreed to-yeas 2, Mr. McCUNE moved that the vote just taken be reconsidered, when the motion was laid upon the table. Mr. CHASE, from the Penitentiary, commit-

of Messrs. Ayres & Co., and recommended that Mr. CONVERSE opposed the bill, as unfair toward other contractors. He moved to amend by making it to include Samuel Doyle &

Mr. McCUNE did not object to the spirit of the amendment; but he thought it would de-feat the bill.

Mr. DEVORE thought it was a bad precedent for the Legislature to interfere with the con-tracts between the State and individuals. This

case may be a hard one; but it is only what is occurring with individuals all over the State.

Mr. HERRICK explained that this favor was to make good certain losses arising from a fry his remedy, as it will cost than nothing, and may fault.

The Jadiclary committee reported back S. B. Try his remedy, as it will cost than nothing, and may prove a blessing.

The Jadiclary committee reported back S. B. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Raw. EDWARD A. WILSON, E. S. ETTENHEIMER & CO. The Judiciary committee reported back S. B. 306-To repeal a certain act therein named,

when the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. PARSONS moved that the vote made be reconsidered.

Mr. ANDREWS opposed this motion to reconsider, as it was intended to deprive the Dayton and Michigan Railroad of the use of the drawbridge at Toledo, for which they now pay

\$6,000 a year rent. Mr. PARSONS did not propose to act upor The motion to reconsider was laid upon the

Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, from the commit-tee on Public Works, reported back S. B. 314— Making appropriations for repairs of the Public Works, etc., with sundry amendments, and submitted an opinion of the Attorney General, upon the Lewistown Reservoir, and matters relating to it. They reported on the part of the majority in favor of laying the bill upon the table, and on the part of the minority that the amendments and bill be acted upon now.

The question being upon laying the whole subject on the table, it was agreed to—year 50,

The second committee of Conference upon the matter of difference on S. B. 12-For the pro tection of Birds and Game-which was agreed to-yeas 70, nays 10. Mr. DAVIS objected, if that were the reas

for this bill, let it be put in the form of allow ance for damages. The previous question was demanded an sustained, when The vote was taken on Mr. Converse'

amendment, which resulted—yeas 36, nays 36.
S. B. 288—For the relief of A. W. Ayres &
Co., on convict labor—was read a third time,
when it failed to pass—yeas 27, nays 31. Mr. PARSONS moved to take from the table sutlers and military storekeepers, was read the the Senate Joint Resolution to take a recease

ments, which was agreed to-Mr. DEVORE renewed his amendment take a recess from Monday next till June which was agreed to—yeas 66, nays 14.

The vote was then taken on the amends of Mr. DAVIS to adjourn sine die on Monday next, which was disagreed to—yeas 44, nays 37.

The question then turned on adopting the resolution as amended, which resulted—yeas 64,

The House then took a recess. THE LITTLE GIANT-Not Douglas, nor Breck inridge, nor even "Old Abe," but James Pyle's Dietetic Saleratus, that in its own department possesses more strength and purity than all of them. All other kinds are pigmies to it. Depot, 345 Washington Street, New York. Sold by grocers everywhere.

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